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(54) **REMOTE CONTROL ACCESSORY FOR A WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM**

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H04N 7/16 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **340/12.55**; 340/4.3; 340/12.22

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 340/12.22, 12.23, 12.24, 12.25, 12.5, 340/12.52, 12.53, 13.24, 4.11, 5.1, 13.2; 726/9, 10, 20; 345/173
See application file for complete search history.

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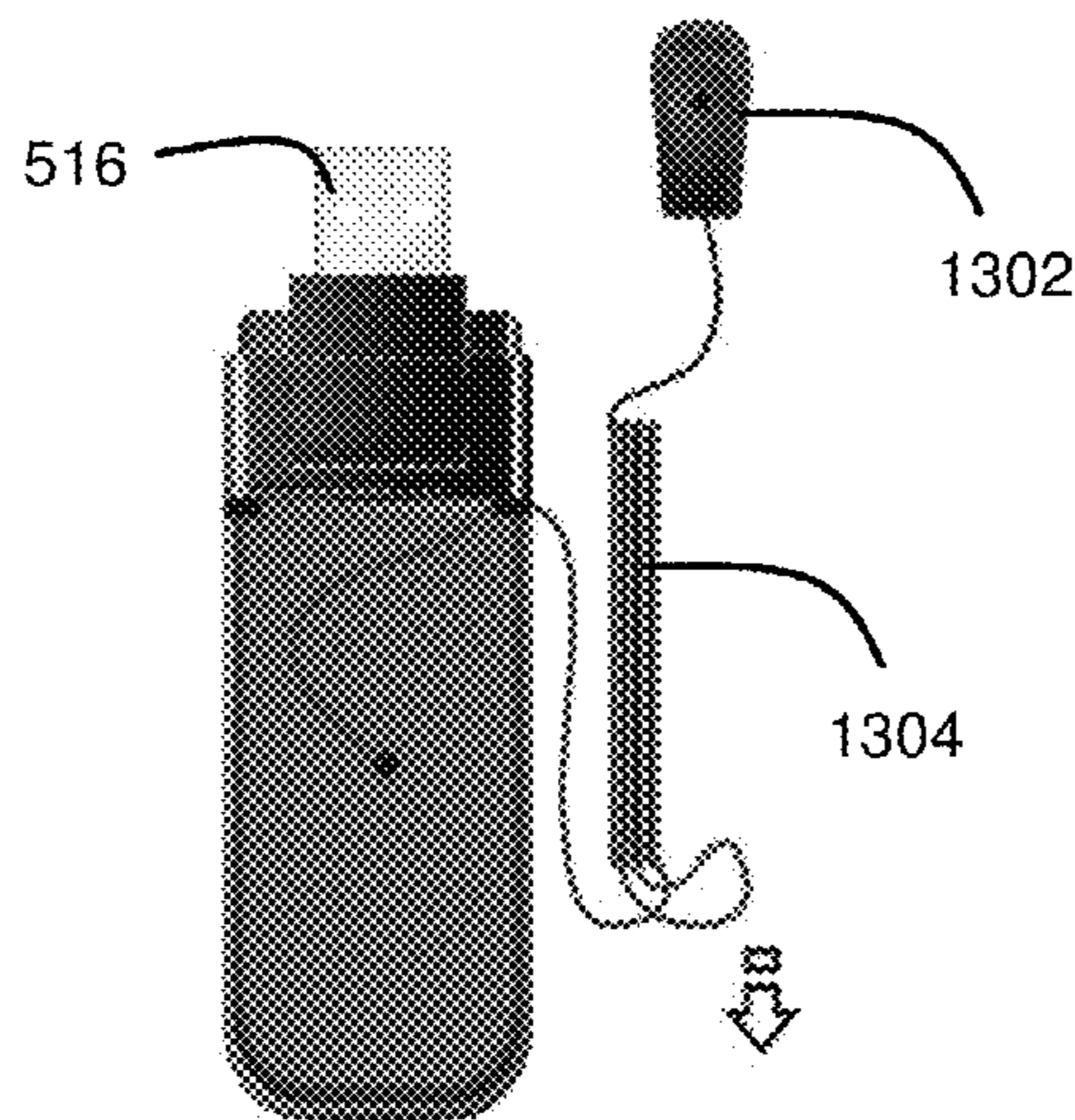
Primary Examiner — Nabil Syed

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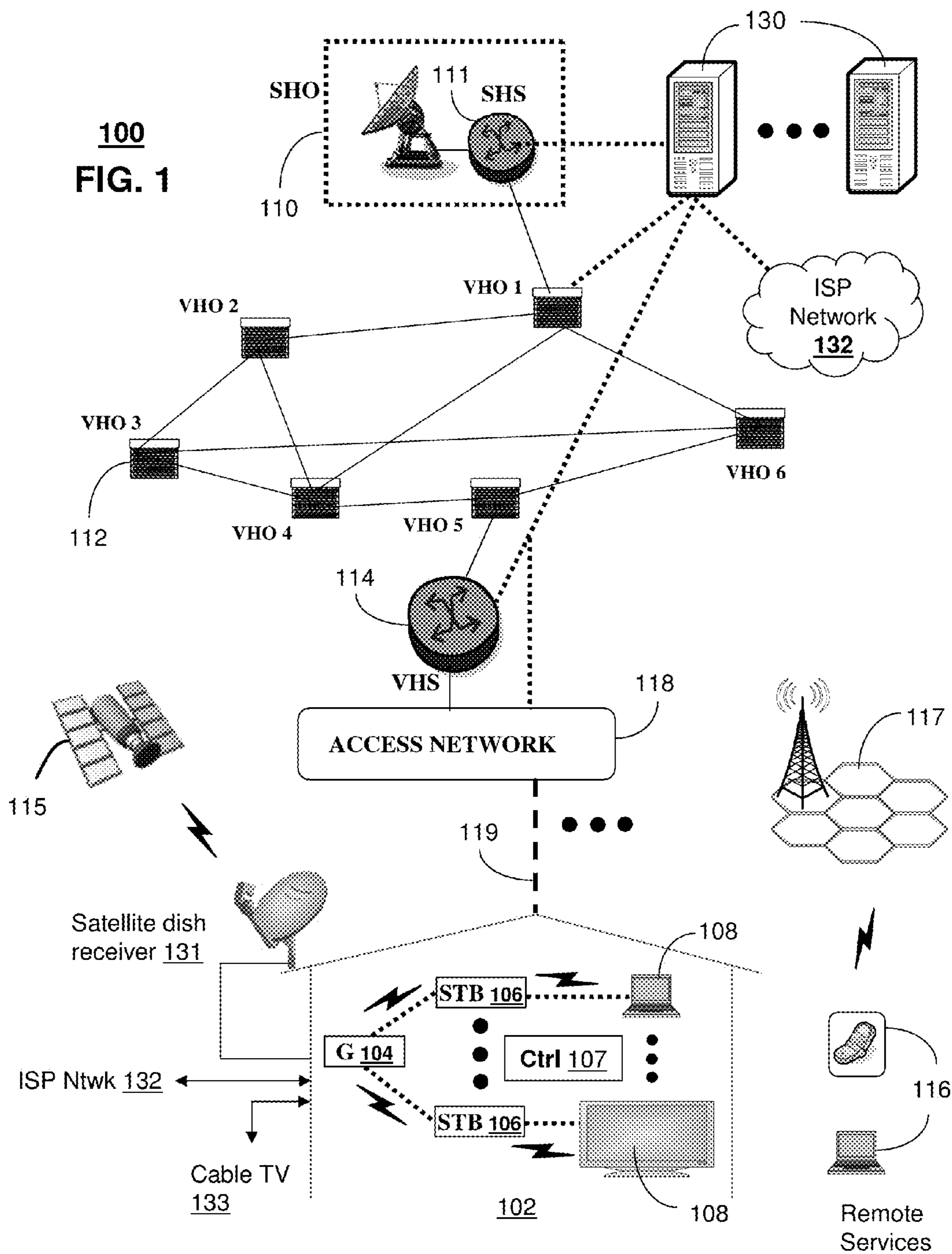
(57) **ABSTRACT**

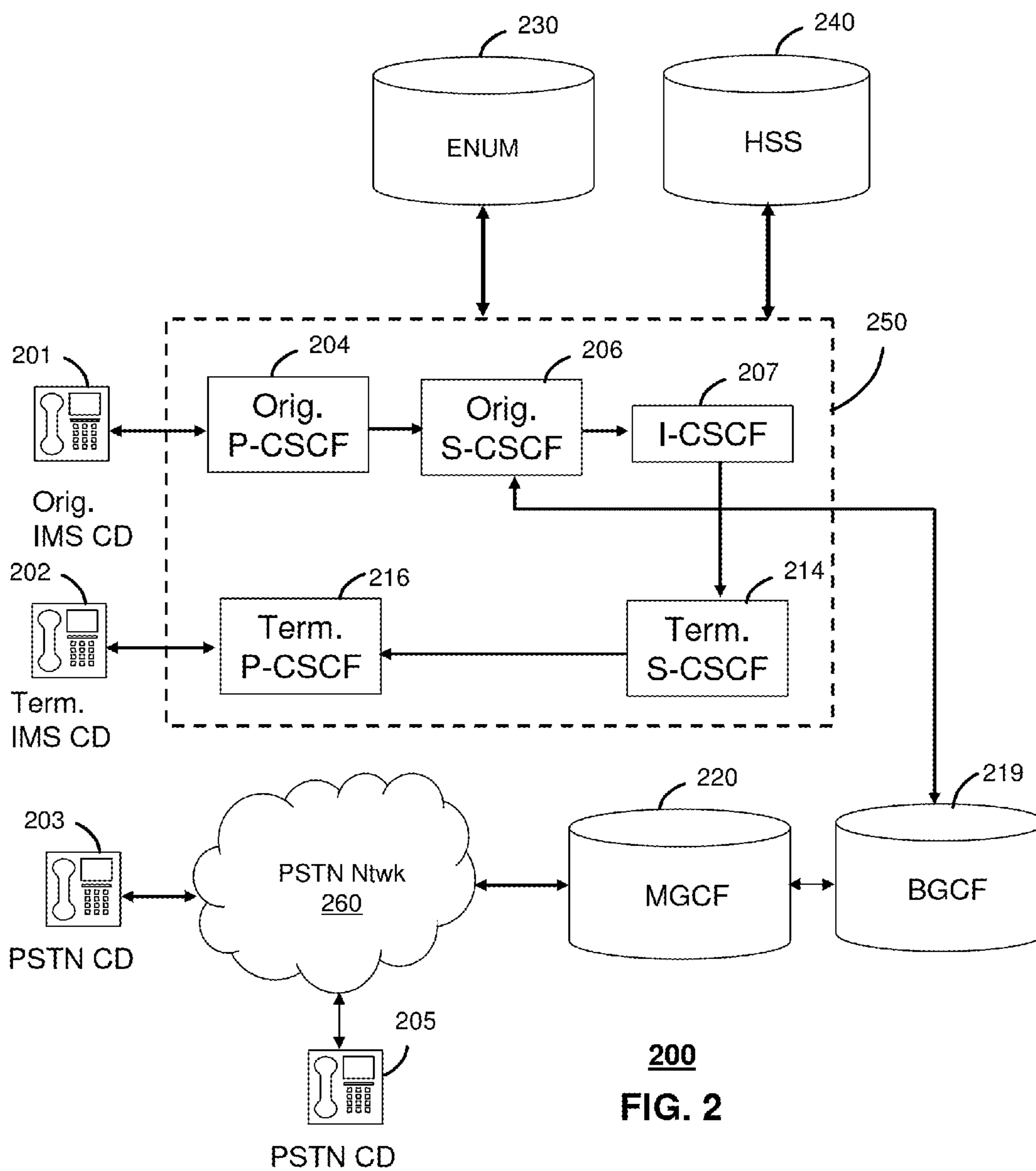
A system that incorporates teachings of the present disclosure may include, for example, a remote control accessory for a wireless communication system, including a radio frequency (RF) to infrared (IR) converter for receiving RF signals transmitted thereto and converting the RF signals to IR commands, a plurality of IR transmitters for transmitting the IR commands, and a housing assembly for carrying the RF to IR converter and the plurality of IR transmitters. The plurality of IR transmitters are integrated into the housing assembly with no exposed wires. Other embodiments are disclosed.

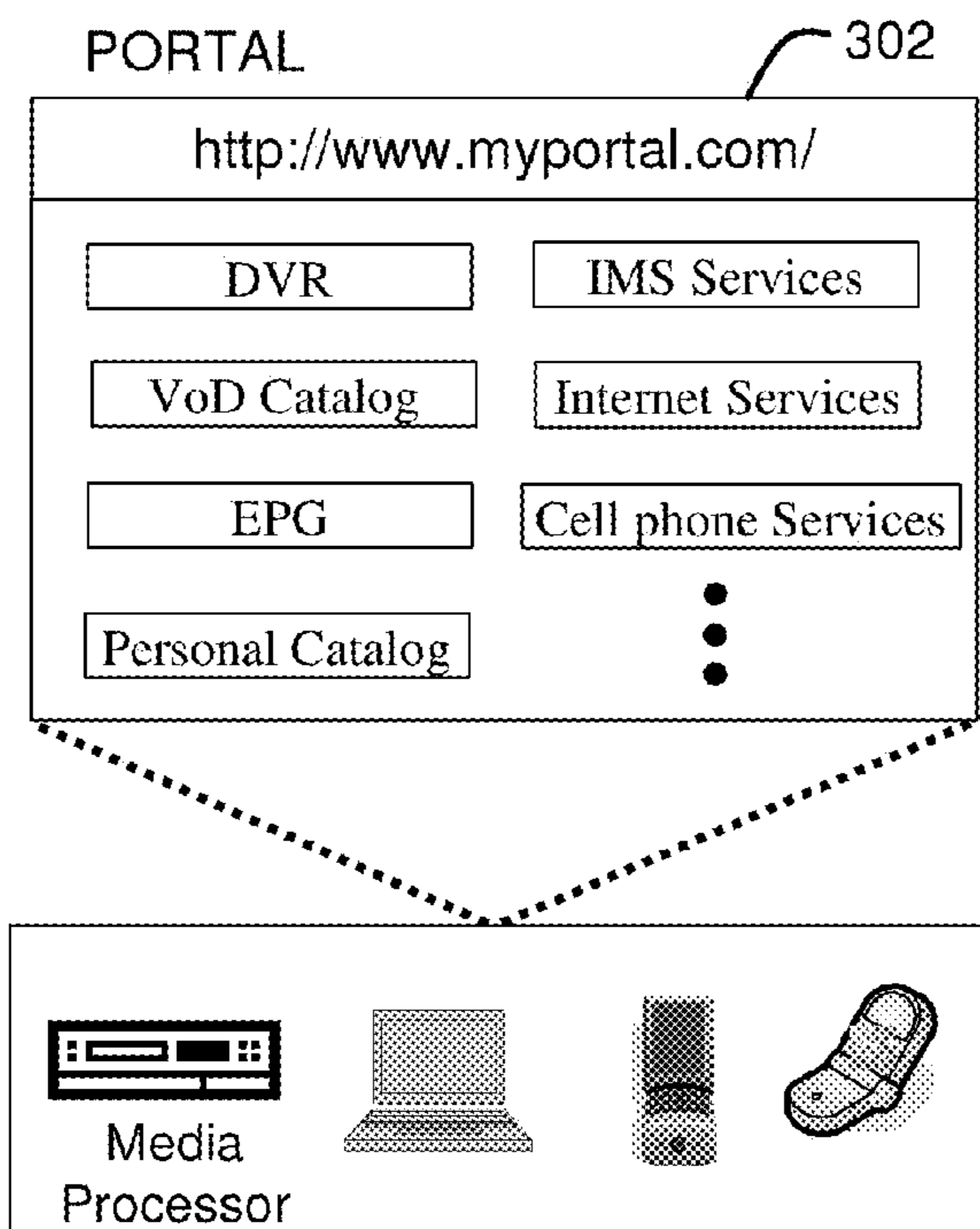
14 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



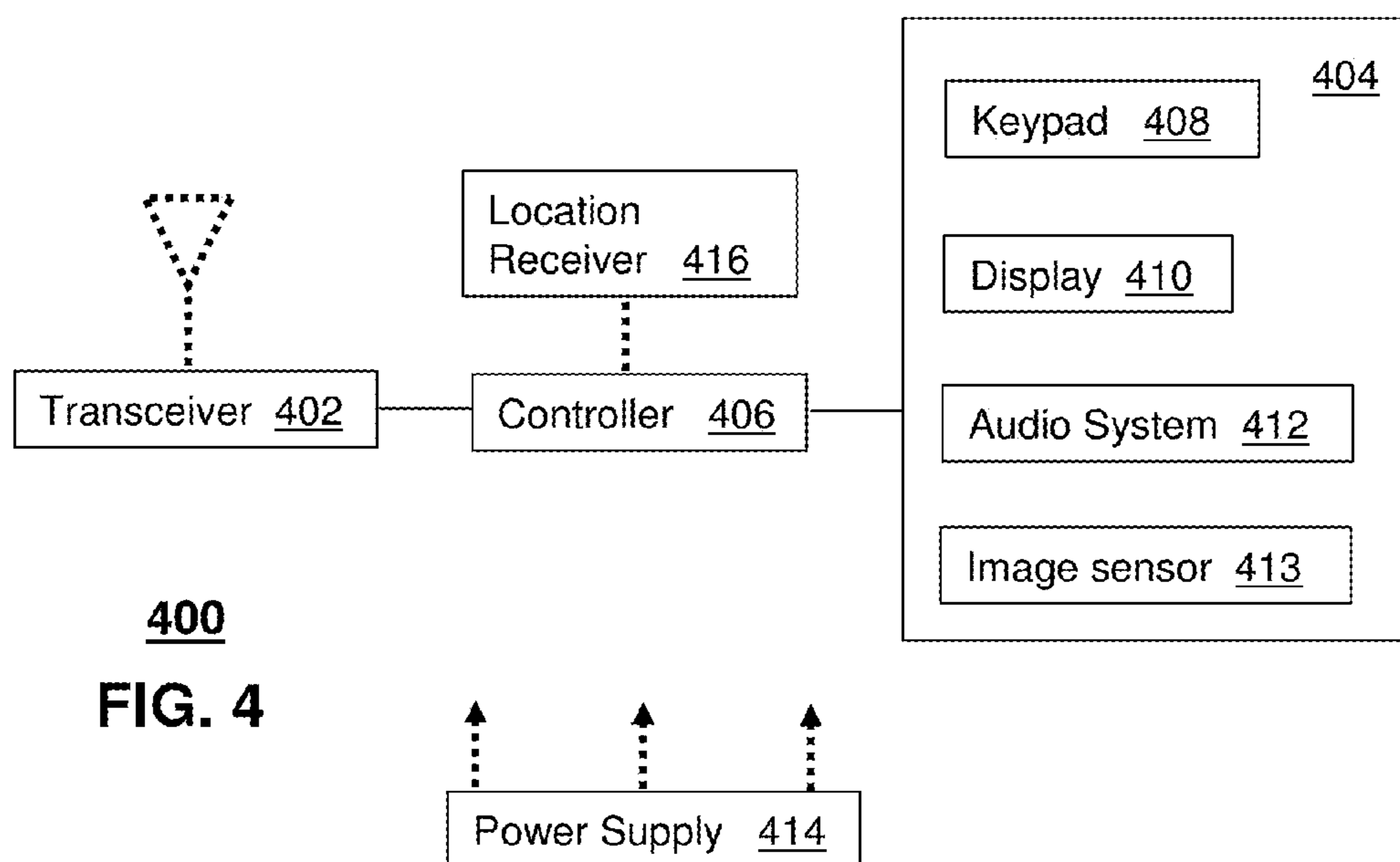
100
FIG. 1



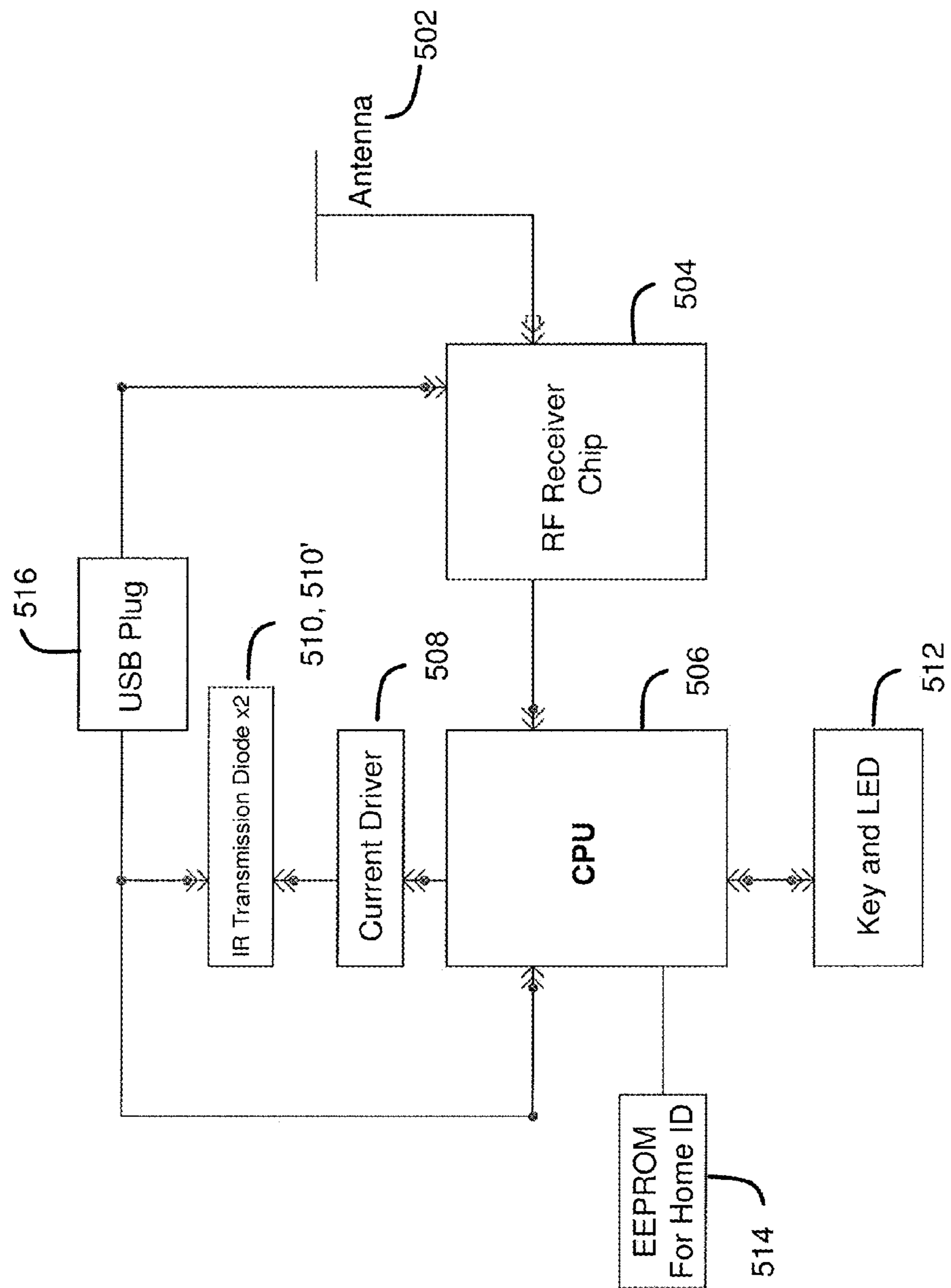




300
FIG. 3



400
FIG. 4



500

FIG. 5

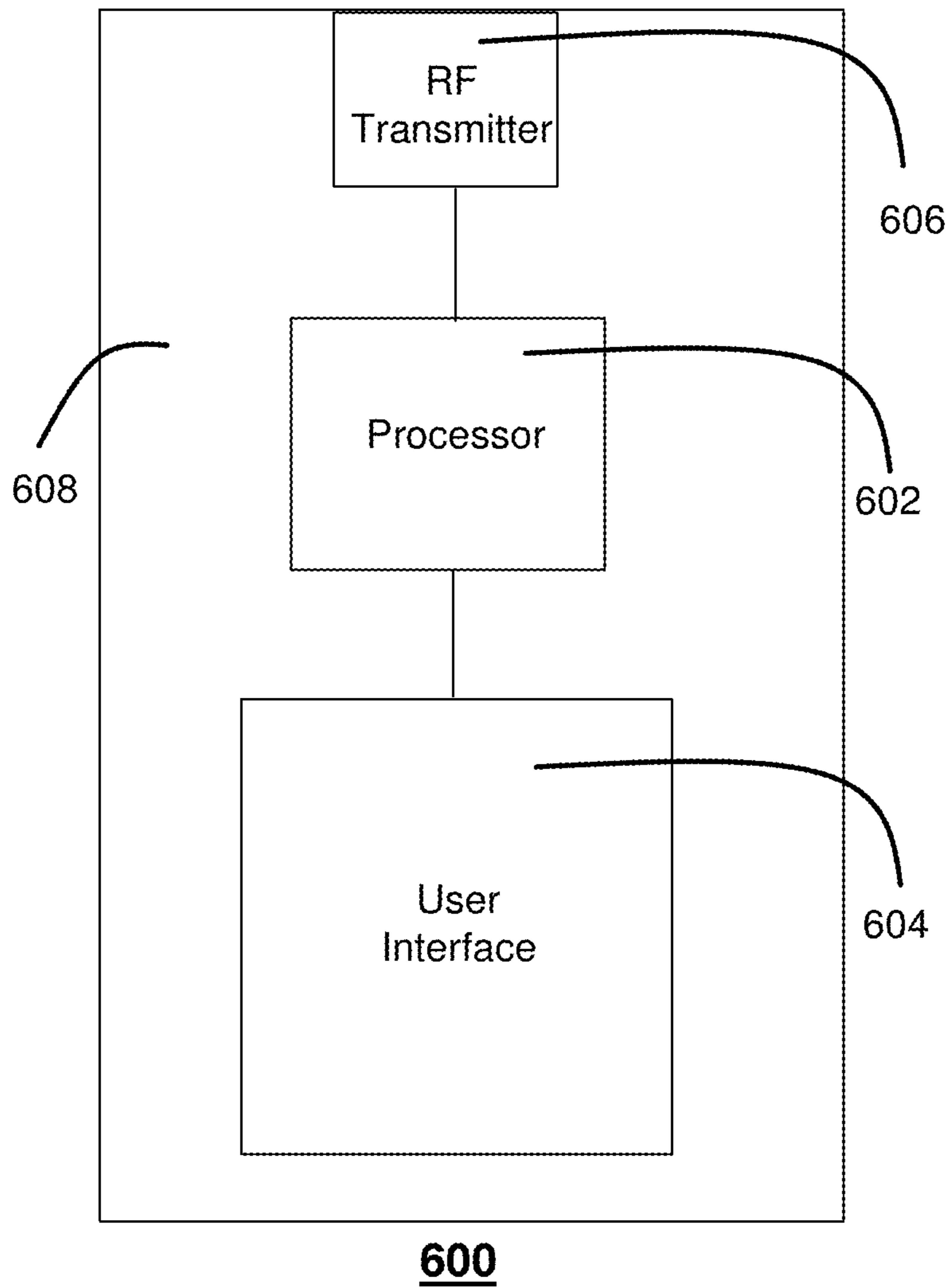
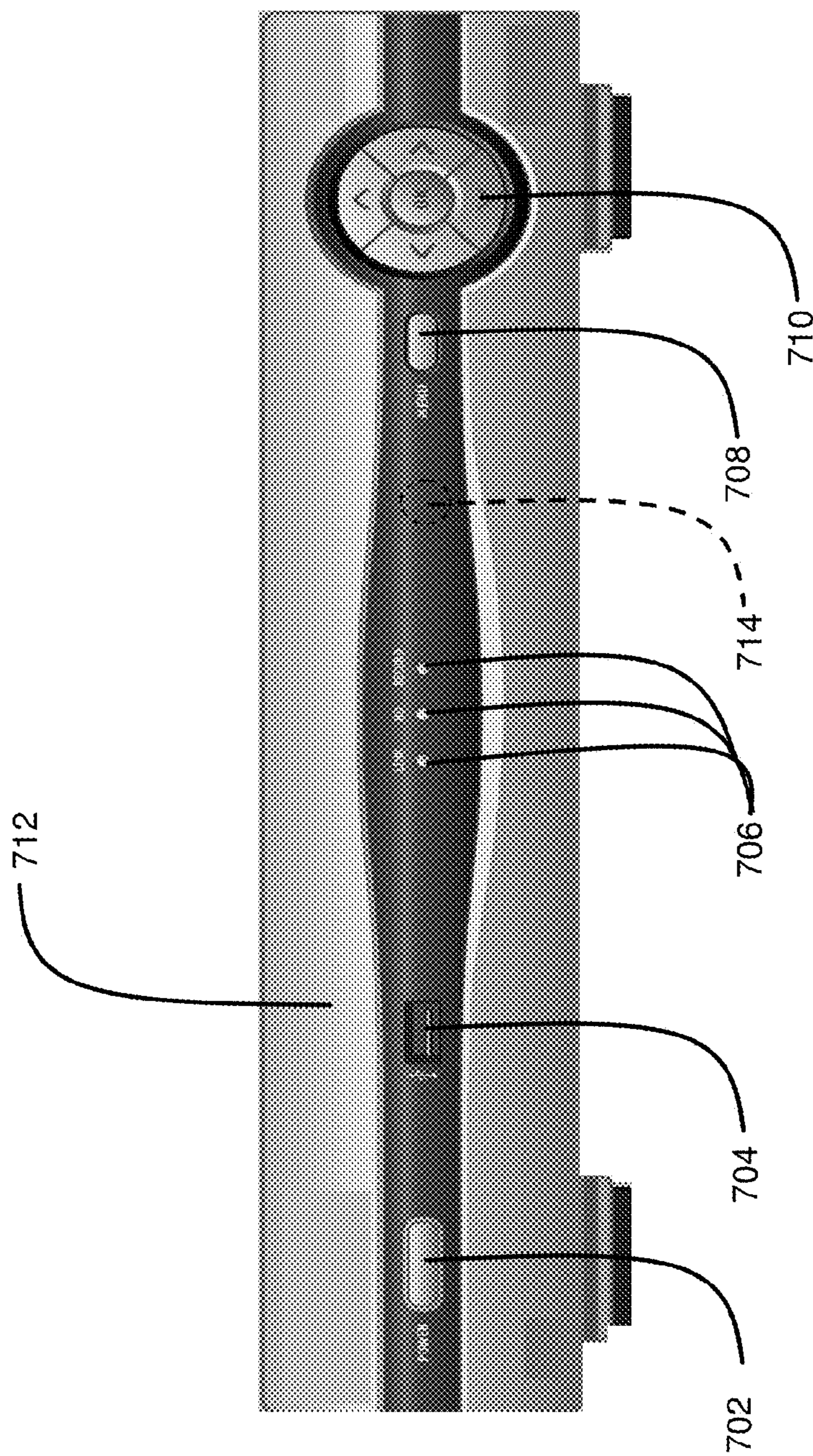


FIG. 6



700
FIG. 7

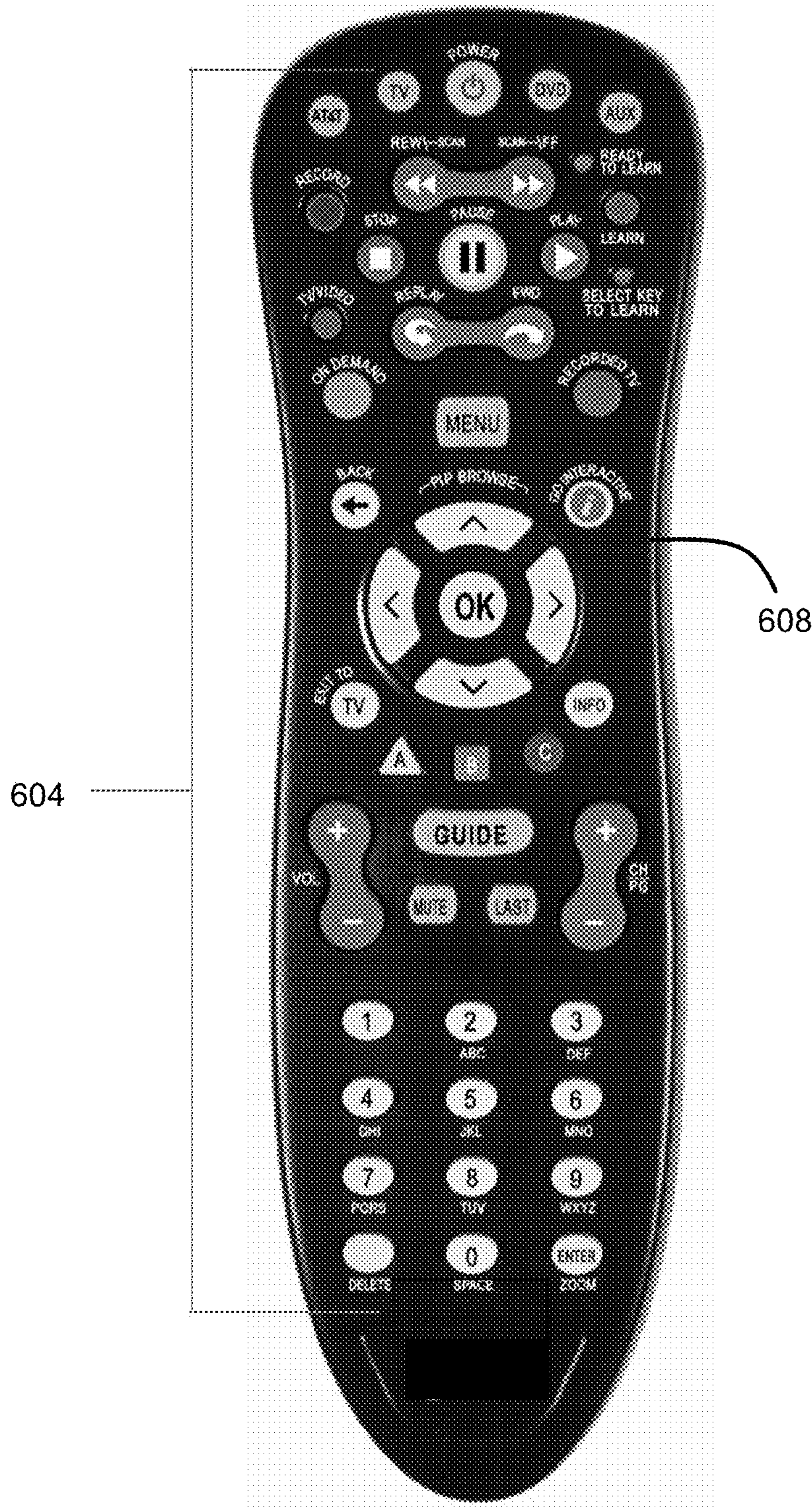


FIG. 8

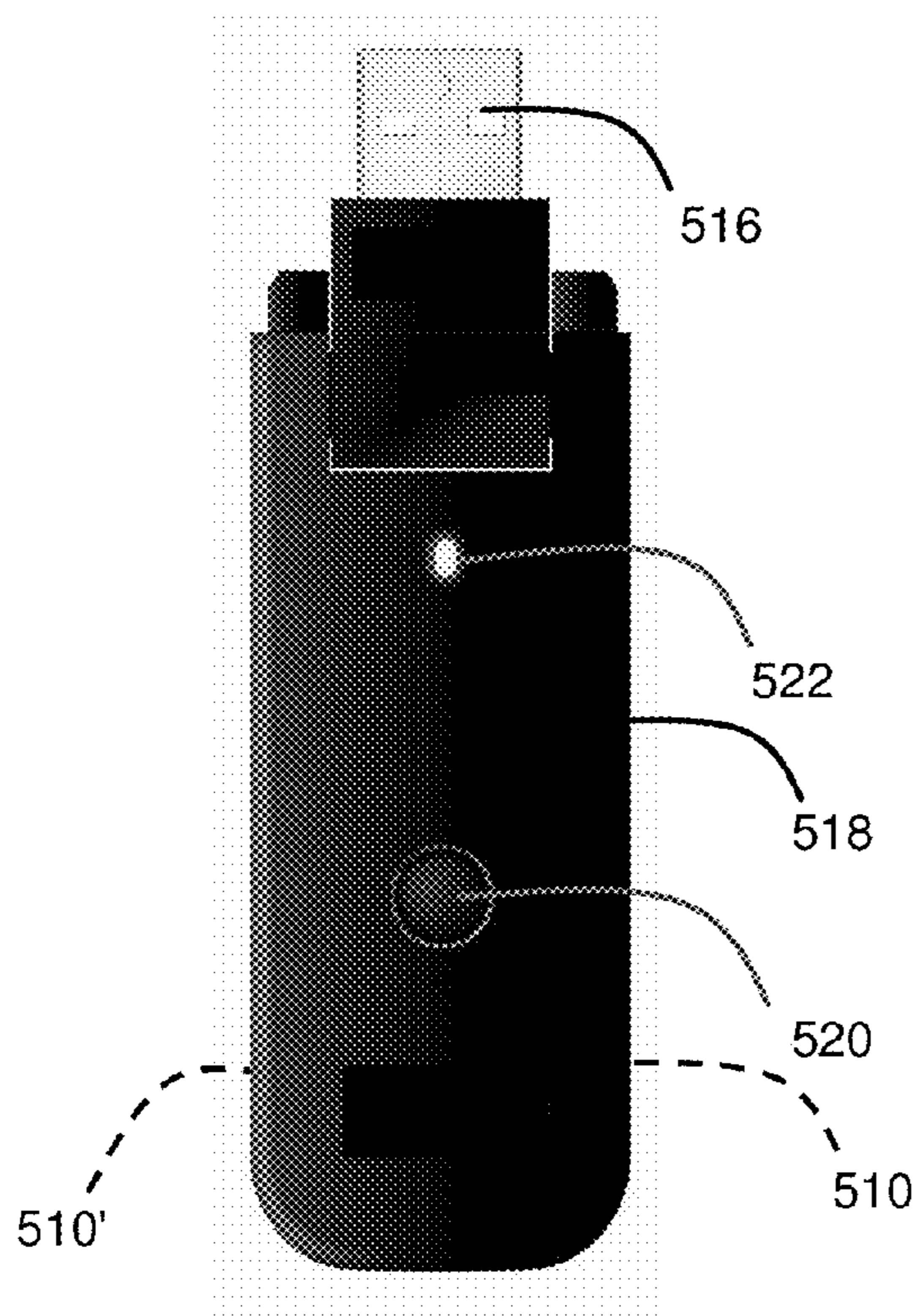


FIG. 9

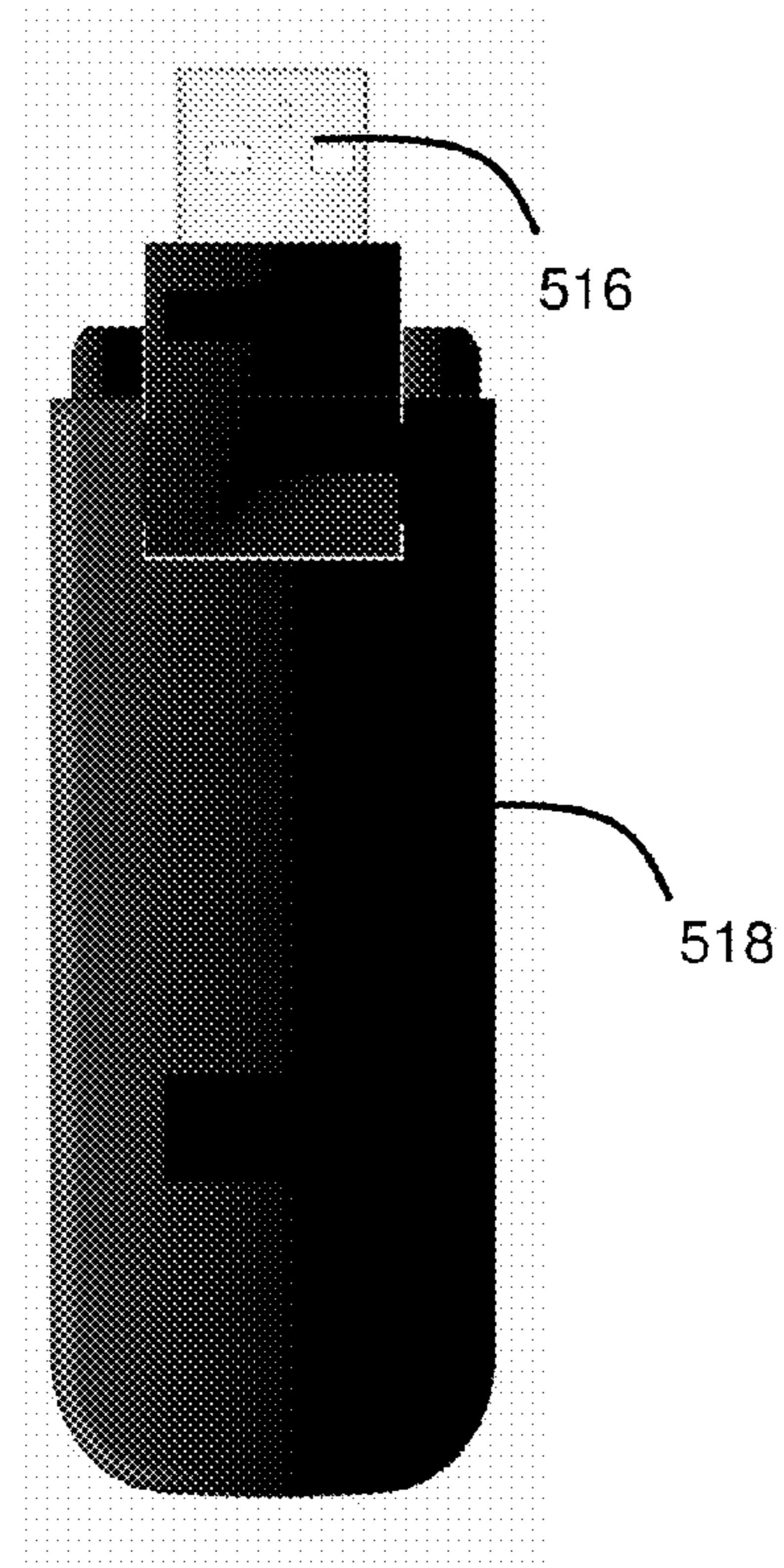
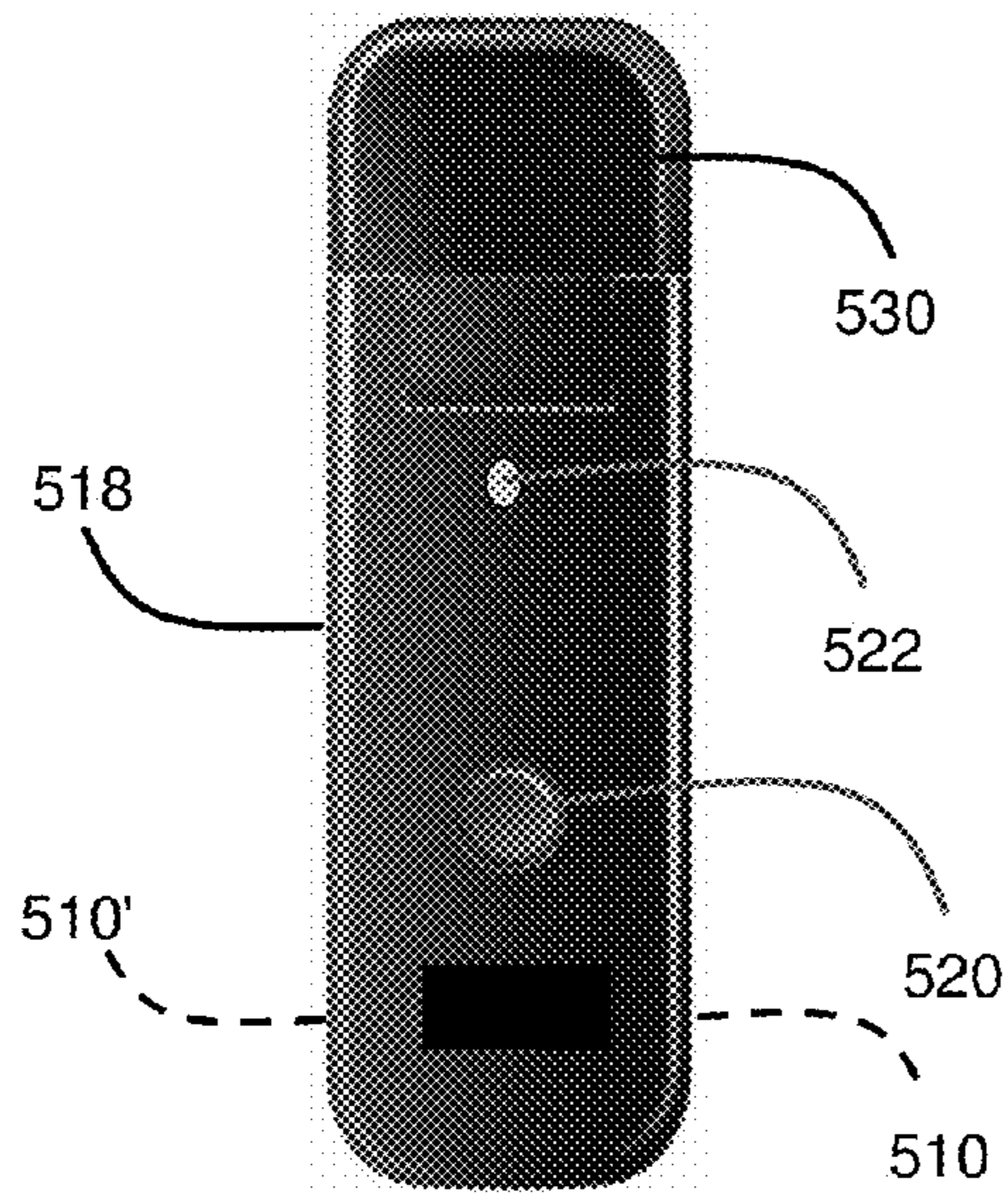
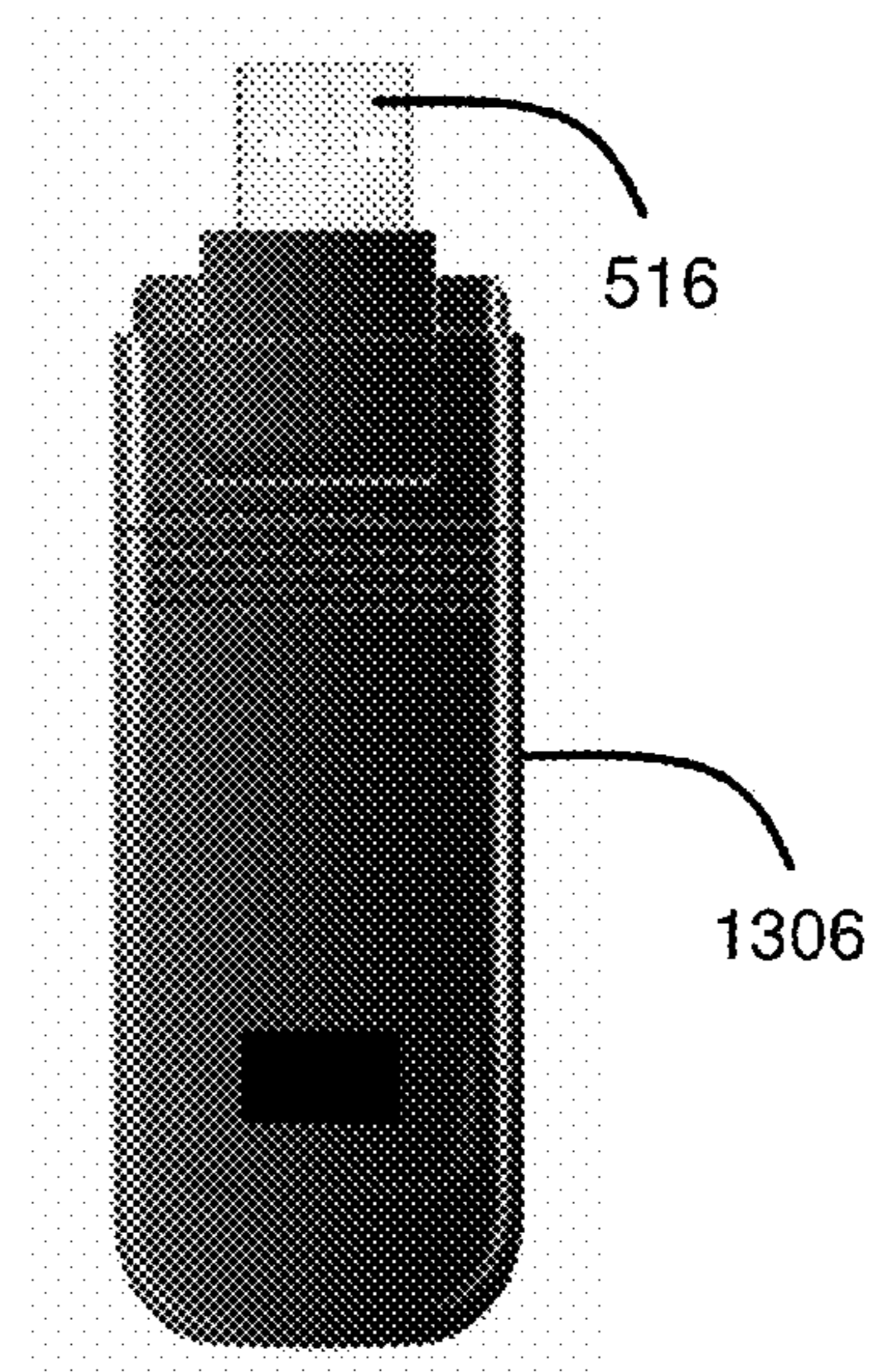


FIG. 10



Top
FIG. 11



Bottom
FIG. 12

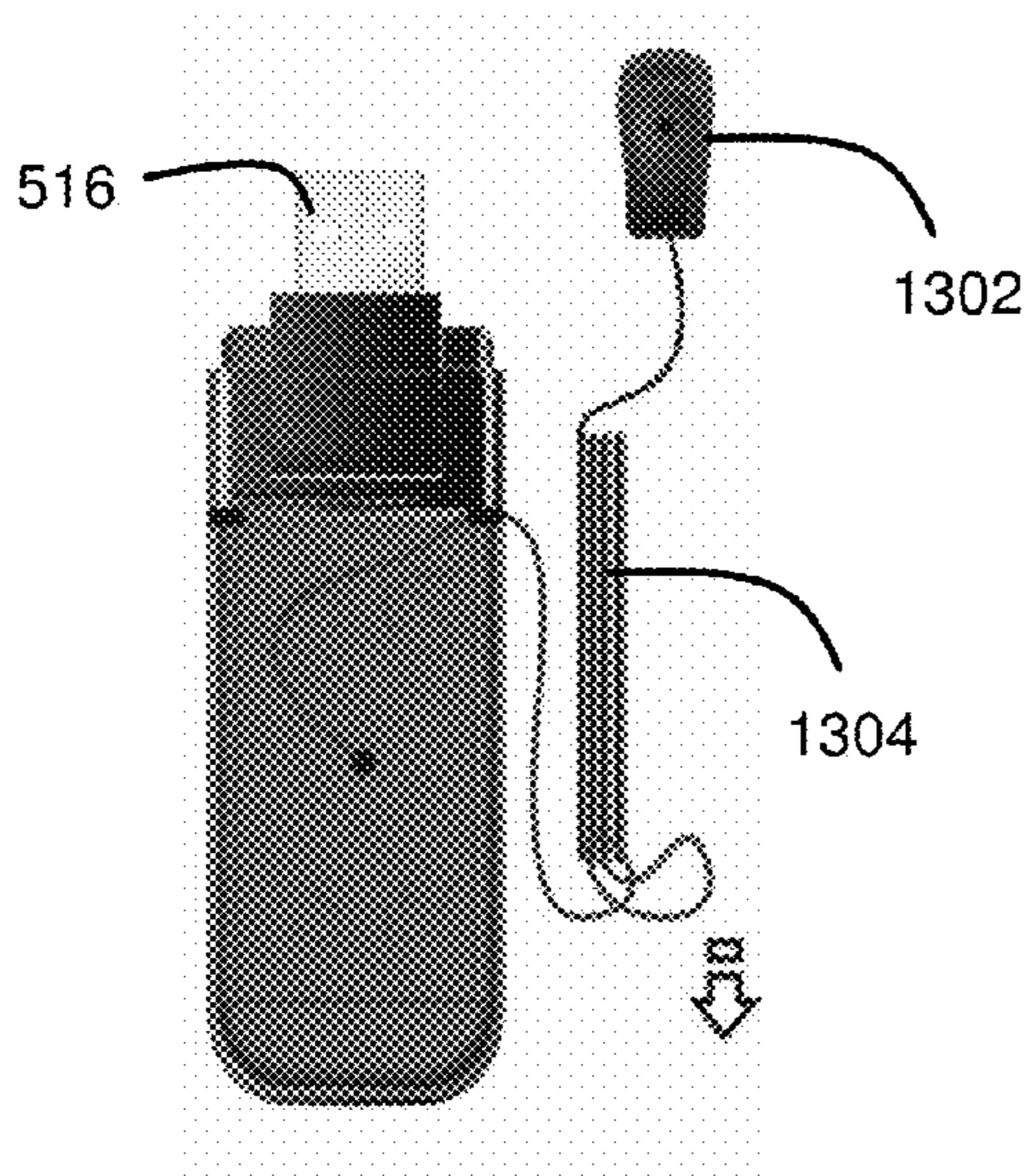


FIG. 13

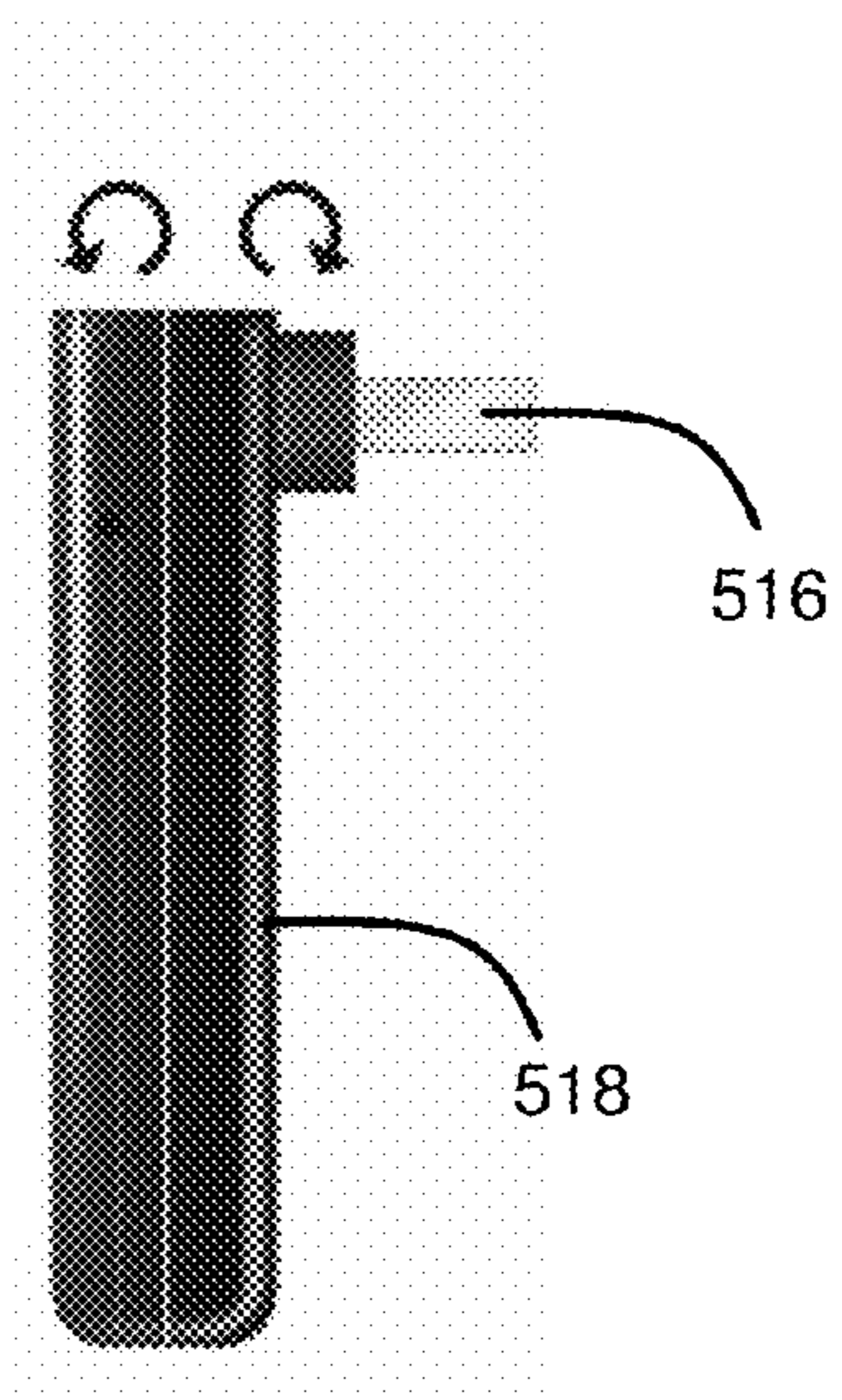
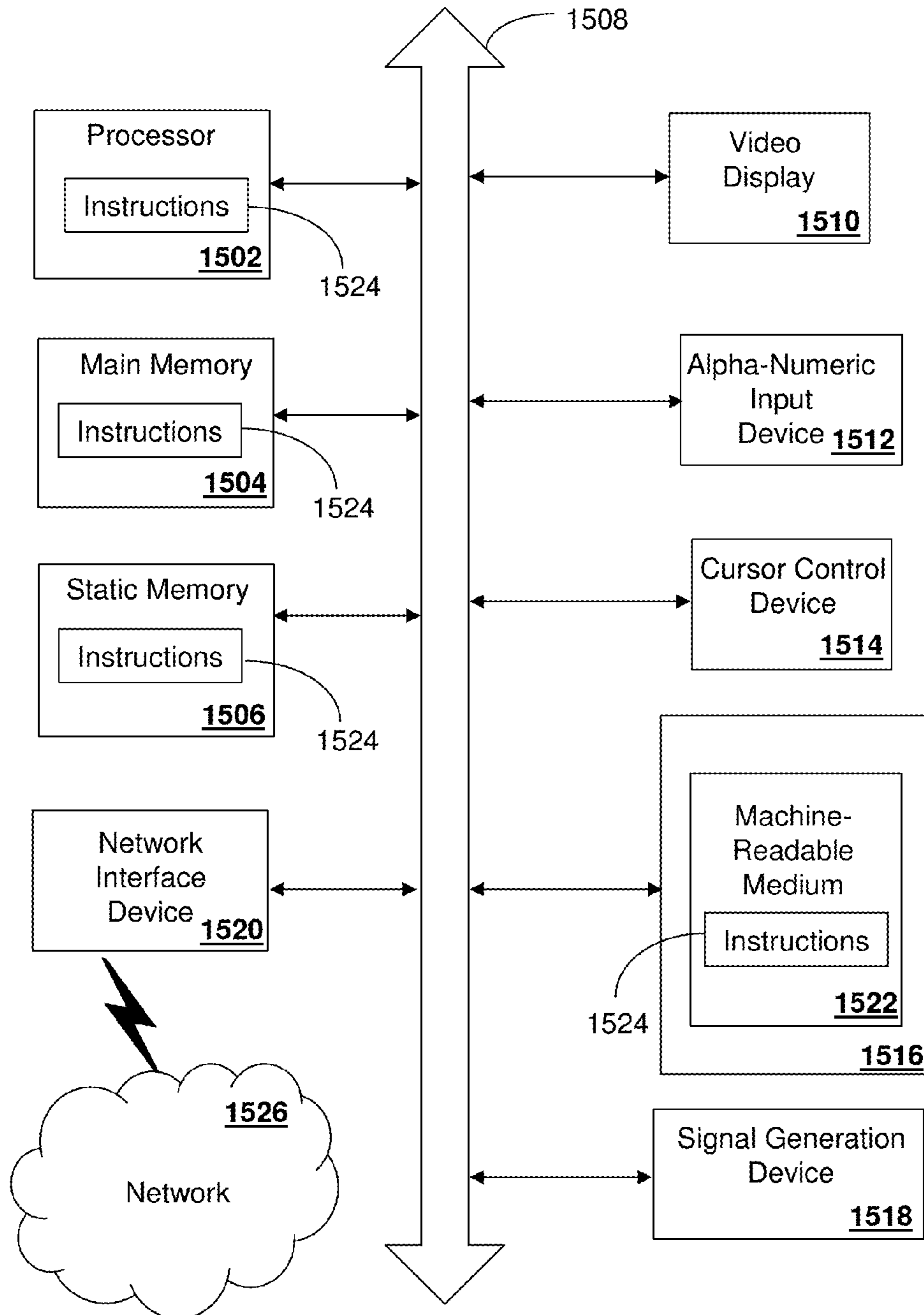


FIG. 14



1500
FIG. 15

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REMOTE CONTROL ACCESSORY FOR A WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present disclosure relates generally to a wireless communication system and, more specifically, to a remote control accessory for a wireless communication system.

BACKGROUND

Communication systems and electronic systems normally comprise a plurality of separate components that are coupled together either by cabling or communicate via wireless communication. Relying on cables can become cumbersome and unsightly when the number of cables increases to handle various components and peripheral devices. On the other hand, while wireless communication solutions reduce or eliminate the number of cables utilized to couple the various components, such wireless communications systems require the components to be in direct line-of-sight for proper operation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1-2 depict illustrative embodiments of communication systems that provide media services;

FIG. 3 depicts an illustrative embodiment of a portal interacting with the communication systems of FIGS. 1-2;

FIG. 4 depicts an illustrative embodiment of a communication device utilized in the communication systems of FIGS. 1-2;

FIG. 5 schematic view of an illustrative embodiment of a remote control accessory operating in portions of the communication systems of FIGS. 1-2;

FIG. 6 schematic view of an illustrative embodiment of an RF remote control operating in portions of the communication systems of FIGS. 1-2;

FIG. 7 depicts an illustrative embodiment of a media processor operating in portions of the communication systems of FIGS. 1-2;

FIG. 8 depicts an illustrative embodiment of an RF remote control operating in portions of the communication systems of FIGS. 1-2;

FIGS. 9 and 10 depict an illustrative embodiment of a remote control accessory operating in portions of the communication systems of FIGS. 1-2;

FIGS. 11 through 13 depicts another illustrative embodiment of a remote control accessory operating in portions of the communication systems of FIGS. 1-2;

FIG. 14 illustrates the pivotable connection that may be utilized in all of the remote control accessory embodiments; and

FIG. 15 is a diagrammatic representation of a machine in the form of a computer system within which a set of instructions, when executed, may cause the machine to perform any one or more of the methodologies discussed herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

One embodiment of the present disclosure can entail a remote control accessory for a wireless communication system, including a radio frequency (RF) to infrared (IR) converter for receiving RF signals transmitted thereto and converting the RF signals to IR commands, a plurality of IR transmitters for transmitting the IR commands, and a housing assembly for carrying the RF to IR converter and the plurality

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of IR transmitters. The plurality of IR transmitters are integrated into the housing assembly with no exposed wires.

Another embodiment of the present disclosure can entail a radio frequency remote control for a wireless communication system, including a processor for processing information, a user interface for entering the information, an RF transmitter which transmits RF signals, and a housing for carrying the processor, the user interface, and the RF transmitter, wherein the RF transmitter transmits the RF signals to a remote control accessory comprising a dongle having an RF to IR converter and a plurality of IR transmitters which are integrated into the dongle with no exposed wires.

Yet another embodiment of the present disclosure can entail a set-top box, including a controller to receive a request for communication services from a remote control accessory communicatively coupled to the STB via a port disposed on the STB, wherein the remote control accessory converts radio frequency signals to infrared commands and sends the IR commands to the STB via a plurality of IR transmitters which are integrated within the remote control accessory, and wherein the IR commands are received by an IR sensor of the STB.

FIG. 1 depicts an illustrative embodiment of a first communication system **100** for delivering media content. The communication system **100** can represent an Internet Protocol Television (IPTV) broadcast media system. The IPTV media system can include a super head-end office (SHO) **110** with at least one super headend office server (SHS) **111** which receives media content from satellite and/or terrestrial communication systems. In the present context, media content can represent audio content, moving image content such as videos, still image content, or combinations thereof. The SHS server **111** can forward packets associated with the media content to video head-end servers (VHS) **114** via a network of video head-end offices (VHO) **112** according to a common multicast communication protocol.

The VHS **114** can distribute multimedia broadcast programs via an access network **118** to commercial and/or residential buildings **102** housing a gateway **104** (such as a common residential or commercial gateway). The access network **118** can represent a group of digital subscriber line access multiplexers (DSLAMs) located in a central office or a service area interface that provide broadband services over optical links or copper twisted pairs **119** to buildings **102**. The gateway **104** can use common communication technology to distribute broadcast signals to media processors **106** such as Set-Top Boxes (STBs) which in turn present broadcast channels to media devices **108** such as computers or television sets managed in some instances by a media controller **107** (such as an infrared or RF remote control).

The gateway **104**, the media processors **106**, and media devices **108** can utilize tethered interface technologies (such as coaxial or phone line wiring) or can operate over a common wireless access protocol. With these interfaces, unicast communications can be invoked between the media processors **106** and subsystems of the IPTV media system for services such as video-on-demand (VoD), browsing an electronic programming guide (EPG), or other infrastructure services.

Some of the network elements of the IPTV media system can be coupled to one or more computing devices **130** a portion of which can operate as a web server for providing portal services over an Internet Service Provider (ISP) network **132** to wireline media devices **108** or wireless communication devices **116** by way of a wireless access base station **117** operating according to common wireless access protocols such as Wireless Fidelity (WiFi), or cellular communi-

cation technologies (such as GSM, CDMA, UMTS, WiMAX, Software Defined Radio or SDR, and so on).

It will be appreciated by an artisan of ordinary skill in the art that a satellite broadcast television system can be used in place of the IPTV media system. In this embodiment, signals transmitted by a satellite **115** supplying media content can be intercepted by a common satellite dish receiver **131** coupled to the building **102**. Modulated signals intercepted by the satellite dish receiver **131** can be submitted to the media processors **106** for generating broadcast channels which can be presented at the media devices **108**. The media processors **106** can be equipped with a broadband port to the ISP network **132** to enable infrastructure services such as VoD and EPG described above.

In yet another embodiment, an analog or digital broadcast distribution system such as cable TV system **133** can be used in place of the IPTV media system described above. In this embodiment the cable TV system **133** can provide Internet, telephony, and interactive media services.

It follows from the above illustrations that the present disclosure can apply to any present or future interactive over-the-air or landline media content services.

FIG. **2** depicts an illustrative embodiment of a communication system **200**, employing an IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) network architecture to facilitate the combined services of circuit-switched and packet-switched systems. Communication system **200** can be overlaid or operably coupled with communication system **100** as another representative embodiment of communication system **100**.

Communication system **200** can comprise a Home Subscriber Server (HSS) **240**, a tElephone NUmber Mapping (ENUM) server **230**, and other common network elements of an IMS network **250**. The IMS network **250** can establish communications between IMS compliant communication devices (CD) **201**, **202**, Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) CDs **203**, **205**, and combinations thereof by way of a Media Gateway Control Function (MGCF) **220** coupled to a PSTN network **260**.

IMS CDs **201**, **202** can register with the IMS network **250** by contacting a Proxy Call Session Control Function (P-CSCF) which communicates with a corresponding Serving CSCF (S-CSCF) to register the CDs with at the HSS **240**. To initiate a communication session between CDs, an originating IMS CD **201** can submit a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP INVITE) message to an originating P-CSCF **204** which communicates with a corresponding originating S-CSCF **206**. The originating S-CSCF **206** can submit queries to the ENUM system **230** to translate an E.164 telephone number in the SIP INVITE to a SIP Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) if the terminating communication device is IMS compliant.

The SIP URI can be used by an Interrogating CSCF (I-CSCF) **207** to submit a query to the HSS **240** to identify a terminating S-CSCF **214** associated with a terminating IMS CD such as reference **202**. Once identified, the I-CSCF **207** can submit the SIP INVITE to the terminating S-CSCF **214**. The terminating S-CSCF **214** can then identify a terminating P-CSCF **216** associated with the terminating CD **202**. The P-CSCF **216** then signals the CD **202** to establish communications.

If the terminating communication device is instead a PSTN CD such as references **203** or **205**, the ENUM system **230** can respond with an unsuccessful address resolution which can cause the originating S-CSCF **206** to forward the call to the MGCF **220** via a Breakout Gateway Control Function (BGCF) **219**. The MGCF **220** can then initiate the call to the terminating PSTN CD by common means over the PSTN network **260**.

The aforementioned communication process is symmetrical. Accordingly, the terms “originating” and “terminating” in FIG. **2** are interchangeable. It is further noted that communication system **200** can be adapted to support video conferencing by way of common protocols such as H.323. In addition, communication system **200** can be adapted to provide the IMS CDs **201**, **203** the multimedia and Internet services of communication system **100**.

FIG. **3** depicts an illustrative embodiment of a portal **302** which can operate from the computing devices **130** described earlier of communication **100** illustrated in FIG. **1**. The portal **302** can be used for managing services of communication systems **100-200**. The portal **302** can be accessed by a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) with a common Internet browser such as Microsoft’s Internet Explorer™ using an Internet-capable communication device such as those described for FIGS. **1-2**. The portal **302** can be configured, for example, to access a media processor **106** and services managed thereby such as a Digital Video Recorder (DVR), a VoD catalog, an EPG, a personal catalog (such as personal videos, pictures, audio recordings, etc.) stored in the media processor, provisioning IMS services described earlier, provisioning Internet services, provisioning cellular phone services, and so on.

FIG. **4** depicts an exemplary embodiment of a communication device **400**. Communication device **400** can serve in whole or in part as an illustrative embodiment of the communication devices of FIGS. **1-2**. The communication device **400** can comprise a wireline and/or wireless transceiver **402** (herein transceiver **402**), a user interface (UI) **404**, a power supply **414**, a location receiver **416**, and a controller **406** for managing operations thereof. The transceiver **402** can support short-range or long-range wireless access technologies such as Bluetooth, WiFi, Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT), or cellular communication technologies, just to mention a few. Cellular technologies can include, for example, CDMA-1x, UMTS/HSDPA, GSM/GPRS, TDMA/EDGE, EV/DO, WiMAX, SDR, and next generation cellular wireless communication technologies as they arise. The transceiver **402** can also be adapted to support circuit-switched wireline access technologies (such as PSTN), packet-switched wireline access technologies (such as TCCIP, VoIP, etc.), and combinations thereof.

The UI **404** can include a depressible or touch-sensitive keypad **408** with a navigation mechanism such as a roller ball, joystick, mouse, or navigation disk for manipulating operations of the communication device **400**. The keypad **408** can be an integral part of a housing assembly of the communication device **400** or an independent device operably coupled thereto by a tethered wireline interface (such as a USB cable) or a wireless interface supporting for example Bluetooth. The keypad **408** can represent a numeric dialing keypad commonly used by phones, and/or a Qwerty keypad with alphanumeric keys. The UI **404** can further include a display **410** such as monochrome or color LCD (Liquid Crystal Display), OLED (Organic Light Emitting Diode) or other suitable display technology for conveying images to an end user of the communication device **400**. In an embodiment where the display **410** is touch-sensitive, a portion or all of the keypad **408** can be presented by way of the display.

The UI **404** can also include an audio system **412** that utilizes common audio technology for conveying low volume audio (such as audio heard only in the proximity of a human ear) and high volume audio (such as speakerphone for hands free operation). The audio system **412** can further include a microphone for receiving audible signals of an end user. The audio system **412** can also be used for voice recognition

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applications. The UI **404** can further include an image sensor **413** such as a charged coupled device (CCD) camera for capturing still or moving images.

The power supply **414** can utilize common power management technologies such as replaceable and rechargeable batteries, supply regulation technologies, and charging system technologies for supplying energy to the components of the communication device **400** to facilitate long-range or short-range portable applications. The location receiver **416** can utilize common location technology such as a global positioning system (GPS) receiver for identifying a location of the communication device **400** based on signals generated by a constellation of GPS satellites, thereby facilitating common location services such as navigation.

The communication device **400** can use the transceiver **402** to also determine a proximity to a cellular, WiFi or Bluetooth access point by common power sensing techniques such as utilizing a received signal strength indicator (RSSI) and/or a signal time of arrival (TOA) or time of flight (TOF). The controller **406** can utilize computing technologies such as a microprocessor, a digital signal processor (DSP), and/or a video processor with associated storage memory such as a Flash, ROM, RAM, SRAM, DRAM or other storage technologies.

The communication device **400** can be adapted to perform the functions of the media processor **106**, the media devices **108**, or the portable communication devices **116** of FIG. 1, as well as the IMS CDs **201-202** and PSTN CDs **203-205** of FIG. 2. It will be appreciated that the communication device **400** can also represent other common devices that can operate in communication systems **100-200** of FIGS. 1-2 such as a gaming console and a media player.

FIG. 5 depicts a schematic view of a remote control accessory **500** that operates in portions of the communication system of FIG. 1. The remote control accessory **500** is operative to be used together with a media controller **107** (see FIG. 1) such as, for example, a radio frequency (RF) remote control to access and control a media processor **106** (see FIG. 1) such as, but not limited to, an infrared IR receiver or a set-top box (STB) (the RF remote control and STB will be described in detail below).

The remote control accessory **500** and RF remote control allow an end-user the ability to use the RF remote control to change channels, volume control, and perform all functions currently enabled by an infrared remote control and an STB, without the limiting factor of line-of-sight operation which is inherent with such infrared controlled devices.

With reference to FIG. 5, the remote control accessory **500** includes but is not limited to an antenna **502** for receiving RF signals transmitted thereto by the RF remote control, an RF receiver chip **504**, a control processor unit (CPU) **506**, a current driver **508**, and a plurality of IR transmitters such as IR transmission diodes **510** and **510'** for transmitting the IR commands. A key and LED **512** and an electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM) for home ID **514** may also be included. The antenna **502**, RF receiver chip **504**, and CPU **506** together form an RF to IR converter for receiving RF signals transmitted thereto and converting the RF signals to IR commands. Of course, the RF to IR converter can include more or less elements than those identified. As will be described in more detail below with respect to FIGS. 9-14, the remote control accessory **500** may take the form of a dongle having a coupling member **516** which is coupled to a port in the STB. The coupling member **516** may comprise a universal serial bus (USB) connector and the port comprises a corresponding USB port. Also, although not shown in FIG. 5, the dongle includes a housing assembly for housing the RF

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to IR converter and the plurality of IR transmitters, etc., and is described in more detail below with respect to FIGS. 9-14.

An illustrative embodiment of the media processor **106** is shown in more detail in FIG. 7 as IR receiver or STB **700**. The STB **700** includes the standard power button **702**, the port mentioned above and shown as a USB port **704**, indicator lights **706**, a menu button **708**, and directional keys **710** all arranged on a front panel **712** of the STB **700**. An IR sensor eye **714** is disposed in the front panel **712** just to the right of the indicator lights **706** in the black strip area which forms a colored lens. The IR sensor eye **714** receives the IR commands from the IR transmitters **510**, **510'**.

The RF remote control **600** for a wireless communication system is shown schematically in FIG. 6 and an illustrative embodiment thereof is shown in FIG. 8. With reference to FIG. 6, the RF remote control **600** includes a processor **602** for processing information, a user interface **604** for entering the information, an RF transmitter **606** which transmits RF signals, and a housing **608** for carrying the processor **602**, the user interface **604**, and the RF transmitter **606**. The RF transmitter **606** transmits the RF signals to the remote control accessory **500**. The RF signal may be a standard RF, Bluetooth, Wifi, ZigBee, Z-Wave or the like.

FIG. 8 shows the exterior of the RF remote control **600** in more detail. The housing **608** may be a handheld, battery operated device formed of plastic and carrying the user interface **604**. The user interface **604** may be in the form of keys, buttons, a touch screen or the like. As shown in FIG. 8, the RF remote control **600** includes the standard power key, channel keys, volume key, mode key, etc. The RF remote control **600** may be a universal remote.

The remote control accessory **500** will now be described in more detail with respect to FIGS. 9-14. FIGS. 9 and 10 are top and bottom views, respectively, of an illustrative embodiment showing the remote control accessory **500** in the form of a dongle comprising a housing assembly **518** and the USB plug **516**. The housing assembly **518** contains or carries the RF to IR converter and the plurality of IR transmitters, etc. As shown in FIG. 9, the top of the dongle includes a pairing button **520** and at least one indicator light **522** which corresponds to the key and LED of FIG. 5. The pairing button **520**, when activated, places the remote control accessory **500** in a pairing mode to allow entry of an access code or key by using the RF remote control **600**. The at least one indicator light **522**, which may comprise an LED, such as a blue LED, either one of turns "OFF" or flashes in the pairing mode, and remains "ON" in a steady state when the remote control accessory **500** is in a use mode. This feature allows the user to change their home ID (see **514** in FIG. 5) or access code using, for example, any number from 0000 to 9999.

The plurality of IR transmitters **510**, **510'** comprise a pair of IR transmitters disposed on opposing sides of the housing assembly **518**. The IR transmitters may comprise IR transmission diodes disposed 180° from each other such that the IR signal is sent out from both sides of the dongle through, for example, eyes on both sides of the housing assembly **518**.

As best shown in FIG. 14, the coupling member **516** is pivotably mounted to the housing assembly **518** to allow the housing assembly **518** to pivot with respect to the STB when the coupling member **516** is inserted into the port **704** of the STB **700**. This not only allows for space saving so that the housing assembly **518** may be positioned vertically in a small space, but also permits the housing assembly **518** to be pivoted up or down for optimum performance. While a pivot or swivel movement is shown using pivot pins, a universal coupling such as a roller ball connection is also contemplated for greater flexibility in adjustment.

FIGS. 11-13 show another illustrative embodiment of the remote control accessory 500. Note that like reference numerals denote like elements. In addition to the two IR transmission diodes 510, 510' which are integrated within the housing assembly 518, a third IR transmitter 1302 may be tethered via a wire 1304 to the housing assembly 518 and is operative to be secured over the IR sensor eye 714 of the set-top box (STB) 700 using, for example, double-sided tape. The wire 1304 is stored within the housing assembly 518 prior to use, and unwinds to a desired length when in use. As shown in FIG. 12, a cover plate 1306 hides the wire 1304 when not in use, while FIG. 13 shows the cover plate 1306 removed. This embodiment permits the coupling 516 to be inserted into a corresponding port, such as a USB port, on the back or a surface other than the front part of the STB 700 or other similar device.

FIG. 11 further shows a coupling member or USB plug cover 530 which may be used in both embodiments of FIGS. 9-10 and FIGS. 11-13 to protect the coupling member 516 when not in use. The embodiment of FIGS. 11-13 may also utilize the pivotable connection as shown in FIG. 14 to permit the housing assembly to pivot up or down.

In operation, the RF signal range is between approximately 150 and 200 feet, while the IR signal range is approximately 30 feet. The remote control accessory 500 and the RF remote control 600 consistent with the present invention, allow the user the flexibility of not having to "point" the remote control at the STB 700 in order to change channels or access any of the STB 700 features. Moreover, the remote control accessory 500 is self-contained and powered by the, for example, USB port on the STB, thus avoiding cumbersome, unattractive and inefficient solutions. The remote control accessory 500 may be "Plug and Play" and hot pluggable. As can be seen from FIGS. 9-14, the remote control accessory 500 does not include a user interface for directly inputting infrared commands at the remote control accessory.

Upon reviewing the aforementioned embodiments, it would be evident to an artisan with ordinary skill in the art that said embodiments can be modified, reduced, or enhanced without departing from the scope and spirit of the claims described below. For example, while one indicator light is shown on the dongle, a plurality of multi-colored lights, such as LEDs, could be used to show the strength of, for example, the RF signal from the RF remote control. As an example, a green light to show a good signal, a yellow light to show a weak signal, and a red light to show no signal (i.e., signal is lost).

Other suitable modifications can be applied to the present disclosure without departing from the scope of the claims below. Accordingly, the reader is directed to the claims section for a fuller understanding of the breadth and scope of the present disclosure.

FIG. 15 depicts an exemplary diagrammatic representation of a machine in the form of a computer system 1500 within which a set of instructions, when executed, may cause the machine to perform any one or more of the methodologies discussed above. In some embodiments, the machine operates as a standalone device. In some embodiments, the machine may be connected (e.g., using a network) to other machines. In a networked deployment, the machine may operate in the capacity of a server or a client user machine in server-client user network environment, or as a peer machine in a peer-to-peer (or distributed) network environment.

The machine may comprise a server computer, a client user computer, a personal computer (PC), a tablet PC, a laptop computer, a desktop computer, a control system, a network router, switch or bridge, or any machine capable of executing

a set of instructions (sequential or otherwise) that specify actions to be taken by that machine. It will be understood that a device of the present disclosure includes broadly any electronic device that provides voice, video or data communication. Further, while a single machine is illustrated, the term "machine" shall also be taken to include any collection of machines that individually or jointly execute a set (or multiple sets) of instructions to perform any one or more of the methodologies discussed herein.

The computer system 1500 may include a processor 1502 (e.g., a central processing unit (CPU), a graphics processing unit (GPU, or both), a main memory 1504 and a static memory 1506, which communicate with each other via a bus 1508. The computer system 1500 may further include a video display unit 1510 (e.g., a liquid crystal display (LCD), a flat panel, a solid state display, or a cathode ray tube (CRT)). The computer system 1500 may include an input device 1512 (e.g., a keyboard), a cursor control device 1514 (e.g., a mouse), a disk drive unit 1516, a signal generation device 1518 (e.g., a speaker or remote control) and a network interface device 1520.

The disk drive unit 1516 may include a machine-readable medium 1522 on which is stored one or more sets of instructions (e.g., software 1524) embodying any one or more of the methodologies or functions described herein, including those methods illustrated above. The instructions 1524 may also reside, completely or at least partially, within the main memory 1504, the static memory 1506, and/or within the processor 1502 during execution thereof by the computer system 1500. The main memory 1504 and the processor 1502 also may constitute machine-readable media.

Dedicated hardware implementations including, but not limited to, application specific integrated circuits, programmable logic arrays and other hardware devices can likewise be constructed to implement the methods described herein. Applications that may include the apparatus and systems of various embodiments broadly include a variety of electronic and computer systems. Some embodiments implement functions in two or more specific interconnected hardware modules or devices with related control and data signals communicated between and through the modules, or as portions of an application-specific integrated circuit. Thus, the example system is applicable to software, firmware, and hardware implementations.

In accordance with various embodiments of the present disclosure, the methods described herein are intended for operation as software programs running on a computer processor. Furthermore, software implementations can include, but not limited to, distributed processing or component/object distributed processing, parallel processing, or virtual machine processing can also be constructed to implement the methods described herein.

The present disclosure contemplates a machine readable medium containing instructions 1524, or that which receives and executes instructions 1524 from a propagated signal so that a device connected to a network environment 1526 can send or receive voice, video or data, and to communicate over the network 1526 using the instructions 1524. The instructions 1524 may further be transmitted or received over a network 1526 via the network interface device 1520.

While the machine-readable medium 1522 is shown in an example embodiment to be a single medium, the term "machine-readable medium" should be taken to include a single medium or multiple media (e.g., a centralized or distributed database, and/or associated caches and servers) that store the one or more sets of instructions. The term "machine-readable medium" shall also be taken to include any medium

that is capable of storing, encoding or carrying a set of instructions for execution by the machine and that cause the machine to perform any one or more of the methodologies of the present disclosure.

The term "machine-readable medium" shall accordingly be taken to include, but not be limited to: solid-state memories such as a memory card or other package that houses one or more read-only (non-volatile) memories, random access memories, or other re-writable (volatile) memories; magneto-optical or optical medium such as a disk or tape; and/or a digital file attachment to e-mail or other self-contained information archive or set of archives is considered a distribution medium equivalent to a tangible storage medium. Accordingly, the disclosure is considered to include any one or more of a machine-readable medium or a distribution medium, as listed herein and including art-recognized equivalents and successor media, in which the software implementations herein are stored.

Although the present specification describes components and functions implemented in the embodiments with reference to particular standards and protocols, the disclosure is not limited to such standards and protocols. Each of the standards for Internet and other packet switched network transmission (e.g., TCP/IP, UDP/IP, HTML, HTTP) represent examples of the state of the art. Such standards are periodically superseded by faster or more efficient equivalents having essentially the same functions. Accordingly, replacement standards and protocols having the same functions are considered equivalents.

The illustrations of embodiments described herein are intended to provide a general understanding of the structure of various embodiments, and they are not intended to serve as a complete description of all the elements and features of apparatus and systems that might make use of the structures described herein. Many other embodiments will be apparent to those of skill in the art upon reviewing the above description. Other embodiments may be utilized and derived therefrom, such that structural and logical substitutions and changes may be made without departing from the scope of this disclosure. Figures are also merely representational and may not be drawn to scale. Certain proportions thereof may be exaggerated, while others may be minimized. Accordingly, the specification and drawings are to be regarded in an illustrative rather than a restrictive sense.

Such embodiments of the inventive subject matter may be referred to herein, individually and/or collectively, by the term "invention" merely for convenience and without intending to voluntarily limit the scope of this application to any single invention or inventive concept if more than one is in fact disclosed. Thus, although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein, it should be appreciated that any arrangement calculated to achieve the same purpose may be substituted for the specific embodiments shown. This disclosure is intended to cover any and all adaptations or variations of various embodiments. Combinations of the above embodiments, and other embodiments not specifically described herein, will be apparent to those of skill in the art upon reviewing the above description.

The Abstract of the Disclosure is provided to comply with 37 C.F.R. §1.72(b), requiring an abstract that will allow the reader to quickly ascertain the nature of the technical disclosure. It is submitted with the understanding that it will not be used to interpret or limit the scope or meaning of the claims. In addition, in the foregoing Detailed Description, it can be seen that various features are grouped together in a single embodiment for the purpose of streamlining the disclosure. This method of disclosure is not to be interpreted as reflecting

an intention that the claimed embodiments require more features than are expressly recited in each claim. Rather, as the following claims reflect, inventive subject matter lies in less than all features of a single disclosed embodiment. Thus the following claims are hereby incorporated into the Detailed Description, with each claim standing on its own as a separately claimed subject matter.

What is claimed is:

1. A remote control accessory for a wireless communication system, the remote control accessory comprising:

a radio frequency to infrared converter that receives transmitted radio frequency signals and that converts the radio frequency signals to infrared commands;

a plurality of infrared transmitters that wirelessly transmit the infrared commands to an infrared sensor eye of a media processor;

a housing assembly that houses the radio frequency to infrared converter and the plurality of infrared transmitters, wherein the plurality of infrared transmitters are integrated into the housing assembly with no exposed wires, and wherein the remote control accessory does not include a user interface for directly inputting the infrared commands at the remote control accessory;

a universal serial bus connector adjacent to and connected to the housing assembly, wherein the universal serial bus connector removably connects the remote control accessory with a universal serial bus port of the media processor, wherein the remote control accessory receives power only via the universal serial bus connector, and wherein the universal serial bus connector receives power via the universal serial bus port of the media processor without providing the infrared commands to the media processor via the universal serial bus port of the media processor; and

a tethered infrared transmitter that is tethered via a wire to the housing assembly, the wire being connected to the housing assembly at a connection point proximate to the universal serial bus connector, the tethered infrared transmitter operative to be connected in proximity to the infrared sensor eye for providing the infrared commands to the infrared sensor eye of the media processor.

2. The remote control accessory of claim 1, wherein the housing assembly has a compartment that enables storage of the wire within the housing assembly when the tethered infrared transmitter is not in use.

3. The remote control accessory of claim 2, wherein the universal serial bus connector is pivotably mounted to the housing assembly to allow the housing assembly to pivot with respect to the media processor when the universal serial bus connector is inserted into a universal serial bus connector port.

4. The remote control accessory of claim 1, wherein the plurality of infrared transmitters comprise a pair of infrared transmitters disposed on opposing sides of the housing assembly.

5. The remote control accessory of claim 4, wherein the infrared transmitters comprise infrared transmission diodes disposed 180° from each other.

6. The remote control accessory of claim 1, wherein the wire is stored within the housing assembly prior to use, and unwinds to a desired length when in use.

7. The remote control accessory of claim 1, wherein the radio frequency signals are transmitted from an radio frequency remote control.

8. The remote control accessory of claim 7, wherein the remote control accessory is paired with the radio frequency remote control based on an access code, thereby allowing

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multiple remote control accessories and radio frequency remote controls to be used in a same vicinity without interference.

9. The remote control accessory of claim 8, wherein the housing assembly comprises a button which, when activated, places the remote control accessory in a pairing mode to allow entry of the access code using the radio frequency remote control.

10. The remote control accessory of claim 9, wherein the housing assembly comprises an indicator light which flashes in the pairing mode and which remains "ON" in a steady state when the remote control accessory is in a use mode.

11. A wireless communication system, comprising:

a radio frequency remote control and a remote control accessory,

wherein the radio frequency remote control comprises:

a processor for processing information;

a user interface for entering the information;

a radio frequency transmitter which transmits radio frequency signals; and

a housing for carrying the processor, the user interface, and the radio frequency transmitter, wherein the radio frequency transmitter transmits the radio frequency signals to the remote control accessory,

wherein the remote control accessory comprises:

a dongle having a radio frequency to infrared converter for generating infrared commands based on the radio frequency signals and a plurality of infrared transmitters which are integrated into the dongle with no exposed wires, wherein the remote control accessory does not include a user interface for directly inputting the information at the remote control accessory, wherein the dongle includes a universal serial bus connector that removably connects the dongle with a universal serial bus port of a media processor, wherein the dongle receives power only via the universal serial bus connector, and wherein the universal serial bus connector receives power via the universal serial bus port of the media processor without providing the infrared commands to the media processor via the universal serial bus port of the media processor; and

a tethered infrared transmitter that is tethered via a wire to the dongle, the wire being connected to the dongle at a connection point proximate to the universal serial bus connector, the tethered infrared transmitter operative to be connected in proximity to an infrared sensor

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eye of the media processor for providing the infrared commands to the infrared sensor eye of the media processor.

12. The wireless communication system of claim 11, wherein the radio frequency remote control is paired with the remote control accessory based on an access code, thereby allowing multiple radio frequency remote controls and remote control accessories to be used in a same vicinity without interference.

13. The wireless communication system of claim 12, wherein the processor sends commands via the radio frequency transmitter to the remote control accessory to change the access code.

14. A remote control accessory comprising:

a radio frequency to infrared converter that receives transmitted radio frequency signals and that converts the radio frequency signals to infrared commands;

an infrared transmitter that transmits the infrared commands;

a housing assembly that houses the radio frequency to infrared converter and the infrared transmitter, wherein the infrared transmitter is integrated into the housing assembly with no exposed wires, and wherein the remote control accessory does not include a user interface for directly inputting the infrared commands at the remote control accessory;

a coupling member which is coupleable to a media processor via a port of the media processor, wherein the coupling member is pivotably mounted to the housing assembly to allow the housing assembly to pivot with respect to the media processor when the coupling member is inserted into the port, wherein the remote control accessory receives power only via the coupling member, and wherein the coupling member receives power via the port of the media processor without providing the infrared commands to the media processor via the port of the media processor; and

a tethered infrared transmitter that is tethered via a wire to the housing assembly, the wire being connected to the housing assembly at a connection point proximate to the coupling member, the tethered infrared transmitter operative to be connected in proximity to an infrared sensor eye of the media processor, wherein the housing assembly has a compartment that enables storage of the wire within the housing assembly when the tethered infrared transmitter is not in use.

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